The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
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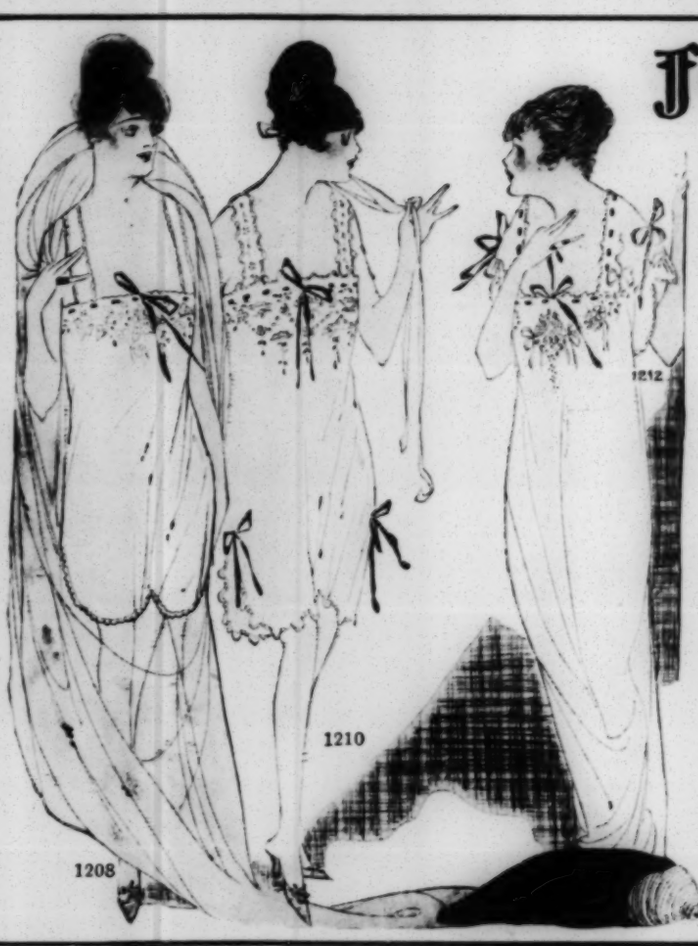

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Entered as second class matter, June 13, 1917, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Published every Saturday by

The WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

at 171 Madison Avenue, New York

Ten cents a copy; yearly subscription (52 numbers), $1.00. Postage to foreign countries fifty cents extra. Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter, under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1918, by The Woman Citizen Corporation.

VOL. III DECEMBER 28, 1918 No. 31

PUBLISHED by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer, are associate editors.

Our Story

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE! It takes two weeks to get a correction corrected on our mailing list. Send in your change of address two weeks in advance.

WITH the opening of the new year the circulation contest will come to a close. It will not be possible to announce the winner for two weeks or more after the contest closes, but we will tell you all about it in the *Woman Citizen* at the earliest possible moment.

The contest has brought together an interesting group of women who, as circulation chairmen, have done valiant service in spreading the cause of suffrage in their states through subscriptions to the *Citizen*. It has been volunteer service, wholly, and some have "carried on" while hard pressed with war service work and the many sacrifices that have been entailed during the period of the war. It is to be hoped that they will continue to carry on, even though the incentive of the contest is gone, as no better work for suffrage can be done than through the wide distribution of the suffrage magazine. We are not alone in this belief. The many letters that have come to the office, some of which we have quoted in this column, have reflected the same conviction.

Of the many interesting features developed in connection with the contest, not the least has been the good-natured rivalry that has spurred the states on.

First Georgia, then South Dakota, then Iowa jumped to first place with the other states pressing on. Thirty-eight states entered the contest. Several got a late start but managed to do some effective work. In some states, highly efficient organizations were perfected, reaching to the smallest unit.

The close of the contest sees some states with uncompleted pledges. We commend to them as a New Year resolution that they proceed at the earliest possible date to the completion of those pledges.

The coming year promises great developments in the suffrage field. Never in the whole history of nations have women been so vital a factor in the forming of national policies and national sentiment. The *Citizen* will have much to tell its readers—much that they will need to know if they would keep posted on the affairs of the day as related to the progress of women.

ROSE LAWLESS GEYER,
Nat'l Circulation Chrm.

SUBSCRIBERS TAKE NOTICE!

If your copy of the *Woman Citizen* is late in reaching you, make due allowance for the continued congestion in the postal service, but be sure to notify us if due allowance fails to account for continued trouble that you may be having.

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Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium

FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the County Association that sends in the highest numbers over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help to swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium

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To the co-operating Subscriber who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.

Relative Position of State Leagues in the *Woman Citizen's* Circulation Contest:

December 14th		*December 21st*	
1. Iowa		1. Iowa.	
2. South Dakota		2. Georgia.	
3. Georgia		3. South Dakota.	
4. Indiana		4. Indiana.	
5. Michigan		5. Michigan.	
6. Minnesota		6. Minnesota.	
7. New Jersey		7. New Jersey.	
8. Wisconsin		8. Wisconsin, Virginia.	
9. Massachusetts		9. Massachusetts.	
10. Virginia		10. New York.	
11. New York		11. Ohio.	
12. Ohio		12. Maryland.	
13. Maryland		13. New Hampshire.	
14. New Hampshire		14. Alabama.	
15. Alabama		15. Missouri.	
16. Missouri		16. Texas.	
17. Texas		17. Pennsylvania.	
18. Pennsylvania		18. West Virginia.	
19. West Virginia		19. Maine.	
20. Maine		20. Kentucky.	
21. Kentucky	34. North Carolina	21. Tennessee.	
22. Tennessee	35. Vermont	22. Louisiana.	
23. Louisiana		23. Connecticut.	
24. Connecticut		24. South Carolina.	
25. South Carolina		25. Arkansas.	
26. Arkansas		26. Kansas.	
27. North Dakota		27. North Dakota.	
28. Washington, D. C.		28. Washington, D. C.	
29. Rhode Island		29. Rhode Island.	
30. Illinois		30. Illinois.	
31. Nebraska, Oklahoma		31. Nebraska, Oklahoma.	
32. Washington, Mississippi, Florida		32. Washington, Mississippi, Florida.	
33. Kansas		33. North Carolina. 34. Vermont.	

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

December 28, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

At the Close of 1918

THERE have been victory years before in the history of woman suffrage, but never one so wreathed in laurel as 1918. It is not only that in the United States three states have been won to full suffrage—that happened as well in 1912. It is the world sweep of the movement that has notably characterized the year. The most cursory review of the countries of the two hemispheres will serve to show the phenomenal status of suffrage the world over as 1918 draws to a close.

In the *United States,* fifteen states are full suffrage states, three have presidential plus municipal suffrage, one has presidential suffrage alone, one has state-wide municipal suffrage and two have primary suffrage.

Suffrage by Federal Amendment is imminent.

Women are voting on practically the same terms as men in 12 foreign countries.

Find *Canada* on the map. Full suffrage.

Find *England, Ireland, Scotland* and *Wales.* Full suffrage.

Find *Australia.* Find *New Zealand.* Full suffrage.

Find *Norway, Denmark, Finland* and *Iceland.* Full suffrage countries all of them. *Russia;* full suffrage.

France, Belgium, Italy and *Sweden* have all reached a stage where favorable consideration is about to ripen into experiment.

In virtually all the new governments now in formation on the ruins of autocracy in Europe, woman suffrage is recognized as essential to that democracy toward which even the *Central Powers* are at last struggling.

BRITISH women, voting for the first time, covered themselves with glory on the occasion of the general elections on December 14, according to cable dispatches received in this country. While the official count of the votes cast at this election will not be known for another week, a large majority of the 6,000,000 women eligible to vote did vote despite unfavorable weather conditions which interfered somewhat with the election. Unofficial reports received from London the day following the election indicated that possibly two or three of the women candidates for seats in the House of Commons had been elected.

Due largely to the participation of the women in their first election since their admission to citizenship, the election was one of the most notable in years. All the candidates for Parliament conducted vigorous campaigns for the support of the new voters. In many London districts the women voting outnumbered the men ten to one during the morning hours, and in nearly all districts the women voters made a satisfactory showing as compared to that of the men.

THE importance of the reconstruction problems confronting the government, together with the urgent campaign waged by Premier Lloyd George for an endorsement of his coalition government, was responsible for much of the interest in the election—the first held since the war—on the part of the women voters. Premier Lloyd George and his associates made especial appeals to the women voters on a platform pledging complete sex equality in all matters relating to the government. The Labor party, the leading opposition party, also announced a plank pledging itself to stand for the removal of sex distinctions in political and business life.

Women prominent in social circles took an active part in the pre-election campaign, speaking in the larger cities of the country in favor of their candidates. Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the Premier, was one of the busiest of the women electioneers, so was Mrs. McKenna, wife of the former Chancellor, who staunchly supported former Premier Herbert Asquith. Miss Elizabeth Asquith made a number of speeches in behalf of her father, while A. Bonar Law's daughter addressed a large meeting at Glasgow in which she urged the voters to support her father, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declaring, "I hope you are voting for my father, and I think you are very lucky to have the chance."

Persistent rumors have been circulated in London political circles that Premier Lloyd George, in the event of the success of the coalition party at the polls, will name a woman for a prominent place in his new Cabinet. Such an appointment, it is declared, would be a fitting recognition of the services rendered the government during the war by the women of Great Britain. It would upset one of the oldest traditions of the British government, as no woman has ever held position as Cabinet Minister.

THE American Jewish Congress, in session at Philadelphia during the week of December 15, has placed itself on record as favoring the complete equality of the sexes in all political and civic matters in the proposed Jewish nation which the Zionists desire to establish in Palestine. This recommendation is contained in a program framed by the convention for the government of the proposed nation. These recommendations, together with the proposed plan of government, probably will be presented to the Peace Conference at Paris.

In voicing the three guiding principles which should be recognized in the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine, it is declared: "From the social point of view it is in the interest of all the inhabitants of Palestine that immigration, industrial and

commercial enterprises and land policies be regulated in accordance with the following program: Political and civil equality, irrespective of race, sex and faith, of all the inhabitants of the land."

FRENCH labor leaders have outlined a reconstruction program in which the working hours of women will be radically adjusted, says a newspaper dispatch from France. André Citroen, one of the most prominent of the labor leaders, has announced that if present plans are realized women workers will have a five-hour working day. The reason assigned for this proposed change is that it will lighten the burdens of women workers, that it will not keep men returning from the war out of work and that every woman who wants to work will have plenty of opportunity to do so.

CABLE dispatches from France indicate that woman suffrage is to become an increasingly important issue in the political life of France in the immediate future. Several groups of suffragists, at a recent meeting, adopted a manifesto demanding that the government take the necessary steps to grant this reform before the time of the next election.

Preliminary steps looking to the granting of suffrage to the women of France were taken some months ago in the French Parliament. Now that the war is over and the signing of the peace treaties is a prospect of the near future, the suffragists expect to press their demand for the extension of full political rights. Sentiment for woman suffrage in France has gained tremendously during the period of the war, as the result of the co-operation given the government in all matters relating to the winning of the war by the women of the nation.

IT is not only the famous French suffragists like the suffrage leader Mme. Dewit Schlumberger who have imbued their government with the new sense of women's relation to the body politic. It is, as well, women from every plane of thought and endeavor—women of the aristocracy, professional women, business women, women in industry—all have placed their capacities and their resources at the government's disposal and in all and from all the government has sensed the new psychology in women. Two women who are illustrative are Mme. Montague and Mme. d'Etrellis, noblewomen who under the name of the *Boué Socurs* are engaged in business both in the Rue de la Paix and in New York. When the war began they volunteered their services to their government and put their Paris establishment's facilities at its disposal. Earnest propagandists of women's enfranchisement, both of them, they are to be counted among the women who have helped impress their government with a sense of the new ideals and aspirations that are possessing French women in these later days.

THE number of Congressmen in whose election women may take part is 132.

The number of electoral votes in which women have a voice is 213, out of a total of 531, and only 266 votes are necessary to a choice for President of the United States.

The total number of women of voting age in the states where women have a form of suffrage that gives them the right to vote for federal officials is over eleven million.

Approximately there are seventy-five million women of voting age in the world who are now on an equality with men so far as franchise is concerned.

With Our Allies, the Editors

"PRESIDENT WILSON'S appeal for equal rights as a just reward for equal service must have moved even the most hard-shelled of the opposition."—*Republic*, St. Louis, Mo.

"IT seemed for a long time as if nothing funnier than an individual anti-suffragist could exist in this country of Barnum and Artemus Ward. But the very name 'Woman Voters' Anti-Suffrage Party' is funnier than Irvin Cobb's funniest dream."—*Telegram*, Long Beach, Calif.

IT is unfortunate for the country, the Senators, the women and the people that the vote on the question of granting suffrage to the women wasn't the reverse of what it is. It's all to do over now and it will be done over, and over, until right prevails and the women are permitted to vote.—*Light*, Corsicana, Tex.

THE people of any state who are not satisfied with the vote which was cast in the Senate in their name can nullify the action of their senatorial representative, and get the laugh on them, by so changing their state constitutions that the women may have the ballot and take vengeance of them for having disappointed their hopes on this occasion.—*Morning News*, Dallas, Tex.

"THE women of Missouri who want the ballot seem to have the two political parties in a hole. Last August, in their enthusiasm to let no votes escape at the approaching election, both parties, in state convention, committed themselves to the enfranchisement of women. The Republican state platform declared for both state and federal suffrage, while the Democratic platform builders committed themselves only to the federal brand. That was before the Federal Suffrage Amendment had been defeated in the United States Senate.

"UNLESS the members-elect of the Legislature, who as members of their respective party convention voted for the suffrage planks, had their fingers crossed, suffrage leaders in Missouri believe they will have little difficulty in obtaining the submission by the General Assembly of the suffrage issue to the voters in the 1920 election. Democratic members may quibble a trifle about the terms of their endorsement, the women fear, but they cannot see how the Republicans, who will control the house, can sidestep. At any rate the women are going to be right on the job at Jefferson City to see of just what kind of stuff party platforms are built."—*Star*, Kansas City, Mo.

IT is rumored that the seventeen ward leaders in New Orleans met last week and decided to bury the woman's suffrage amendment. It is intimated that they can roll up a majority against it of something like 18,000 votes. If this be true, then woman suffrage has about the same chance in Louisiana as the proverbial snow ball. The Journal regrets this action, for it sees in it certainty of defeat for woman's suffrage. It regrets it for another reason, and that is the proof that it makes that Louisiana as well as New Orleans is subject to dictation of the seventeen men who run the politics of New Orleans. When it comes to the holding of political jobs and dividing the patronage there cannot be much complaint about this policy, for New Orleans has a fairly good administration, but when it comes to dictating legislation for the state and nation it would appear likely that the leaders are trying to cover too much territory.—*Madison Journal*, Tallulah, La.

By Truck from Paris to Beauvais

With the Gas Unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals

By Anne Hirst Curry

PARIS, November 20.

AFTER weeks of delay, due to the late arrival of the truck, the repairs necessary upon its arrival, and the endless waiting for those papers without which neither human being nor lifeless object can be moved in France from where it is to any other place, the big one-and-one-half ton truck donated by the Colony Club of New York to the Women's Oversea Hospitals drew up before Paris headquarters at the Hotel Castille, ready to start on the last lap of her journey from the New York garage to the Gas Hospital.

A huge, cumbersome thing she was, with her great canvas hood tossed up from the open rear, her double tires bearing up the roomy chassis, and a bright new American flag flashing from her driver's seat—a flag that had been first used to celebrate the signing of the armistice the day before. Dufflebags, steamer rugs, handbags and boxes of supplies were piled in; Mrs. Raymond Brown occupied the seat with Miss Mellen, the driver; Dr. Lefort, Director of the Gas Hospital and fortunately in Paris, was a welcome and a suitable passenger for the first trip; Miss Ford came along to relieve Miss Mellen when necessary, and your correspondent curled up with those two among the pieces of luggage in the rear to get a view of the country as we drove through it.

The engine cranked up as though it knew how long we had been waiting for this moment. The driver mounted her seat, the back was closed and fastened, a loud honk-honk cleared the narrow street—and the big camion slid smoothly down to the Rue de Rivoli on her way out of the great city.

IT was a raw, gray morning, and as we crept out of Paris we felt almost in the middle of the night, so unawakened was the city from her slumbers. For Paris had run wild the night before in her fête—she had come up as from the dead with an outbreak of rejoicing so spontaneous, so long awaited, that every woman and man fortunate enough to be here—from no matter what other nation—had joined in and been made entirely at home in shrieking his joy with that of Paris and tossing off the burden that for long years had held down the old Paris to a reserve unnatural and unbroken. As we drove through the streets ablaze with flags, buntings, garlands of blues and whites and reds, Paris seemed a city drugged with exhaustion, deadened by fatigue, so desolate of human beings was she at that hour—but we knew that Paris dozed but for the moment, that in another few hours she would awaken to celebrate with even greater vigor than yesterday's the day of days awaited with such patience and such suffering.

Other camions we passed—Americans going back to their hospitals and headquarters, Americans luckily in town for the yesterday's feasting. Americans who called out to us with glad cries, in voices hoarse from much calling. Queues of waiting civilians even so early formed at baker and sweet shops for their day's allowances of food; market-carts jogged along, even the horses seeming to catch the fresh spirit of joy and to jog with a bit more spirit than usual. At the city's gate we picked up half-a-dozen Red Cross nurses waiting for the tram to take them to their hospitals; trams were running, but with men and women hanging on their steps. So we hauled in the girls over our rear wheels and dropped them off at their hospital further out. Their tales of the quick recoveries among their patients the afternoon before, when the news of the armistice trickled through, were amusing; convalescent soldiers promptly sat up in bed and demanded their clothing, and bed after bed emptied as soon as the nurses turned their back! And we found the news had had precisely that effect among the French gassed patients at our own hospital.

THE camion sped over roads that the French name bad, but which, considering the heavy traffic they had borne in the past years, appeared to us to be extremely good. We drove through a country slightly rolling, along roads lined with the lovely poplars of France, slipped together in charming vistas, as the car sped through them. Everywhere we saw evidences of careful cultivation of the land. Huge mounds of straw concealed the vegetables preserved from the frosts for winter food. On either side the fields rolled gently back, some furrowed for the planting of winter wheat—which is apparently done later here than at home—the rich brown earth beautifully ridged into shallow hollow waiting for the grains. Here and there, scarlet poppies tossed on frail stems among the furrows, and where other fields had been planted a while before the wheat made immense square carpets that shone a brilliant green in the sparkling sunlight. For the gray clouds were pushed back and as the morning grew older the countryside was flooded with a burst of sunshine, the famous blue skies of France appeared, and fluffy splotches of soft white clouds skudded across the sky-bowl in front of a stiff wind that tossed the trees and rumpled the young wheat into rough rugs like uncombed hair.

Roses, too, even in such cold! Clustered in front of the red-roofed cottages, nestled beneath the eaves of quaintly-thatched huts, glaring boldly out in rich reds and pinks over stone walks leading to the tiny doorways. White clematis tossed over the walls and scented the morning air with clear sweetness. Here and there, fruit trees were curiously trained close against the plaster fronts of cottages, their branches like curving arms embracing the home walls. (One could fancy leaning out one's chamber-window and plucking a plum for *petit déjeuner!*) Once in a while we climbed sudden, steep little hill streets paved with cobbles and so narrow that the car nearly nudged the curbs in her climbing.

GRIM evidences, too, there were of other things. A chimney fallen, the stones still lying underneath the eaves; church windows with gaping black holes where panes used to be; trenches, dug winding through the fields, with entanglements of barbed wire planted ahead of them.

But the village folk knew that morning that the first great step toward peace had come. All along the way, as the huge camion rolled through the streets and the people sighted our flag, they waved and cried out, "Vive l'Amérique!" Little children were there, old women, and bent, aged men. Working in the fields, they stopped to send their welcome call, clear across in the morning air; standing at their doorways, stopping in the streets, waving from their windows—always with a smile and a

(Continued on page 634)

Politics and the Woman

Democratic Women to Meet in Washington

THE Woman's National Democratic League will meet in annual convention at Washington, D. C., on January 21 and 22. As this is the first convention held by the League since the United States entered the war, many matters of importance will be before the body. Post-war reconstruction problems will be discussed and a survey of the political situation in the several states will be presented by the committee on political affairs.

Women's Part in G. O. P.

WHEN the Republican National Committee meets in Chicago January 10, 1919, for the "Love Feast" program at which plans for the 1920 campaign will be discussed, the members of the Women's Republican National Committee will not only be in attendance but will take an active part in the proceedings, according to newspaper dispatches. The Women's Committee has already opened headquarters in Washington and will immediately begin the work of organizing the Republican women of all the states in the Union, both suffrage and non-suffrage states. The women's state organizations will co-operate with the regular party organizations and are expected to be active factors in the presidential campaign.

Members of the national committee are: Mrs. Medill McCormick, Chicago, chairman; Mrs. Florence Collins Porter of California; Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York City; Mrs. Robert Hill McCarter of Kansas; Mrs. Josephine Corlis Preston of Washington, and Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago.

THE Republican Women's National Executive Committee held its first open session at Washington, December 17, and outlined a strong policy in support of equal rights for women in industry and the abolition of child labor. This policy is far reaching and will be effective not only during the reconstruction period, but for years after.

The policy to be pursued by the Republican women is shown by the following planks in the platform adopted by the National Executive Committee:

"A wage which will insure health, education, leisure and recreation to the citizenship of the United States.

"The abolition of child labor up to sixteen years.

"Compulsory education up to sixteen years.

"Absolute prohibition of night work for women.

"Eight-hour day for women.

"Equal pay for equal work.

"Social insurance covering these three points: Health insurance, old age pension and unemployment insurance.

"Equal opportunity for men and women in trade and technical training.

"Immediate action by Congress to appoint a commission to create Federal work in case the ordinary industries do not consume the production capacity of the people. Such work might include putting the land into condition for such of the soldiers and sailors as desire to go to the land and work on the Mississippi levees, in order that the soldiers may go to the land under Federal protection not subject to exploitation of individuals."

AMONG the speakers at the meeting of the committee were Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Raymond Robins, President of the National Women's Trade Union League.

"This Republican Women's National Executive Committee is definitely asking the co-operation of every thoughtful Republican woman in the country to help us work out a program for social and industrial reconstruction," said Mrs. Robins.

"It is needless here to say that we find ourselves in one of the great crises of our national life. How important it is for women of the country to act is proved by the decision taken by the National War Labor Board in summarily dismissing 150 women conductors of the Cleveland Street Railway at the request of men who even went out on strike to secure their demands.

"As a result of the protest of the organized working women of the country the National War Labor Board has reopened the case.

"These women conductors in Cleveland were not displacing any returned soldiers. The men who asked for their dismissal were the men who had secured better paying work in the war industries. One hundred and twenty-five of the women are the wives or sisters of soldiers, and have dependents."

First Woman Notary of Massachusetts

MISS CLARA LOUISE POWER is the first woman to be appointed a notary public in Boston. She was named for that office under the provisions of the constitutional amendment approved by the voters on November 5th.

Miss Power was the unanimous choice of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers. She is a graduate of Boston University Law School and was the first woman to be admitted to practice before the supreme court. She is well known in and around Boston as the Assistant Register of Probate and Insolvency for Suffolk county.

Citizens Union Elects Women to City Committee

THE Citizens Union of the City of New York has elected a number of women to its City Committee, the governing body of the association. The Citizens Union is one of the best-known organizations in the municipal life of New York. For twenty-two years it has been carrying out a program of practical service which includes: following and reporting on the work of the Legislature and the Board of Aldermen, co-operating with governmental and civic agencies, furthering beneficial and defeating bad legislation, and investigating the qualifications of the candidates for office and making recommendations to the voters.

The president of the Citizens Union is Dr. William Jay Schieffelin. Mrs. Rosalie Loew Whitney, well-known in suffrage work, is a member of the Executive Committee. The women elected to the City Committee on December 17 include:

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Frederick H. Whitin, Mrs. Estelle Bush, Mrs. Julius Henry Cohen, Mrs. Albert Strauss, Dr. Katherine B. Davis, Mrs. Helen Leavitt, Miss Mary Vida Clark, Mrs. Stanley M. Isaacs, Miss Mary E. Dreier, Miss Edith Morgan, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Mary Padden, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Miss Rose Young, Mrs. William G. Willcox, Miss Ida Woolworth, Mrs. William H. Hays, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. George Notman, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Bertha Rembaugh, Mrs. W. Holden Weeks, Mrs. Mary Grey Brewer, Mrs. William P. Earle, Jr., Mrs. Courtlandt R. Barnes and Mrs. H. Edward Dreier.

The Vote and the Job

SENATOR SHERMAN of Illinois, commenting on the action of the War Labor Board in ordering the Cleveland Street Car Company to discharge women employed as a war emergency said recently: "Had women the same vote as men they would not be egged nor would they be discharged with the approval of the War Labor Board and of Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. If they were good enough to serve during the war they are good enough to continue in service after the war ends."

Escorted by One Hundred

MRS. MARY M. LILLY, New York city's first Assemblywoman, will be escorted by one hundred women when she leaves for Albany for the organization of the Legislature. Senator John J. Boylan of New York city will head the escort.

Catherine Breshkovsky Writes A. S. B.

AMID the many conflicting reports about Catherine Breshkovsky, a registered letter just received from her, comes like a ray of light. It is dated about a fortnight before the cablegram which was sent out by the Omsk Government, announcing that she was coming to America. She herself mentions no such intention; indeed, one passage of her letter seems to imply that she thinks herself unlikely ever to visit this country again. Nevertheless, something may have happened to cause a sudden change of her plans, and we may hear any day that she has landed. The letter follows: Her English is quaint, but intelligible:

October 17, 1918.
Tcheliabinsk, Ural, Russia.

"I doubt if you got my two letters from Moscow the past winter and spring. Some days ago I sent a third, with an address to all my American friends, and another addressed to all the citizens of your Republic and its estimable and clever President Wilson, whose spirit and mind will be a beautiful example to all the future presidents of every nation. His righteousness and steadiness are of immeasurable use to all the world in its difficult circumstances, and will facilitate the conclusion of the discord which involves the interests of every country at present. In my address I told you how glad I am to see that all the Slavonic nationalities have decided to unite their forces for the emancipation of their people and countries. Together they will make more than 150,000,000, and, including the nationalities that will remain as citizens of our Russian Republic, they will form more than 200,000,000.

"The horrible madness is over. We are only suffering very much from its results; but the efforts of some years will vanquish all the mischief, and will acquire all we lost this terrible year.

"I was always of the opinion that this cruel war will contribute to the necessity of examining and reviewing all the constitutions under which the people have lived. The laws, the customs, the relations, the common interests, will be changed for the best. And perhaps our people will profit especially much, having had so tremendous lessons in their experiences. It seems that after a quite dark space they are entering a new life of light and welcome. Not so soon, but for sure. This strong hope makes me happy and quiet. I work with my old energy, and I feel and see that this my state of mind encourages the countrymen I have to do with.

"Now that I know we have chosen good citizens for our provisional government for all Russia, which ought to deliver Russia from all troubles, I have brought back my attention to the cultivation of the mind of our peasantry. These people are fond of me, and I feel well among them too. I scold them as long as I choose, and they only sigh and never scorn. They agree when told about their defects and mistakes, but consent, too, that the want of strong character and good habits makes them weak and subject to temptations.

"My ideal now is to get from the government and zemstvo and the resources of the state, land and means all over Russia to prepare institutions—farms, schools, settlements—for the purpose of bringing up there the orphans, of whom there are now several millions among us, and making them good, hard-working citizens, able to perform valuably their duties towards their fatherland and to mankind. I am afraid we have lost too many good citizens during these four years, especially the last. We were poor in instructed and civilized people—now we are more poor. Therefore our energy must grow with every hour, and no rest is to be apprehended. Perhaps I shall be capable of working for some years more, if my health continues to be as good as till today.

"For two weeks I have been with the co-operators of the Tcheliabinsk Union. Some districts have their affairs in common, and become richer and better organized with every year. Now the peasants of this co-operative society have acquired a large estate, with a very good establishment of profits and of instruction, and they wish me to remain with them for some time. I feel well among them.

"I told you once how rich my imagination is. Throughout my whole life I have traveled and wandered all over the globe, and the five parts of the world are familiar to me. So, when I think of you, I always see America. I enter your old home, and visit the room of Catherine Breshkovsky. I feel very comfortable there, and have no desire to leave it. So, if I miss the chance to get a glimpse once more of your beautiful country, I shall be satisfied with the fancy, which makes me feel like reality.

"Just now I have had a visit from many young soldiers, who wished to see me and hear some words from me. They came here to mend the telephone. We are eight kilometers from the town of Tcheliabinsk, a large city and full of troops now, for it is the headquarters of our Allies, the Czecho-Slovaks, around whom are formed the battalions of the other Slavonic nationalities, mostly from the Balkans and Austria. Now they form one family, that wishes to remain allied for the future. They are all friends of mine, too, and do me the honor to call me their grandmother. You see, I begin to be ambitious, and to boast of my success!

"My long life among the sufferers is the school which has made me able to speak with my people openly, and to scold them when they deserve it. I am not a demagogue, for I love them too dearly to pardon them their defects. And they understand me, especially the peasants, for they are more reasonable and more serious in their creed than the workmen of the towns. Without any education, some of them, living attentively, have acquired a large knowledge in many disciplines of sciences and crafts. Oh, when the time comes that we begin to teach our new generations thoroughly, I see what nice people we shall have! It is the mistake and the defect of the intelligent people all over the world not to take care of the needs of their countrymen. I write and speak on this topic on all occasions, but it is an absurd education that our young people have received during the last ten years before the revolution when the despotic government was in perplexity after the revolution of 1905 and the elders were anxious for the safety of their children. These poor creatures were engaged to do what they chose, only not to think about the needs of their people and country. So we have inherited a very cheap brood of egoists and lazy boys and girls, furnished with the diplomas of all sorts, but having the sole desire to abide in the great towns and to amuse themselves as much as they can.

"There are exceptions, certainly. But we ought to have them all, in these difficult, critical hours.

"You sympathize with me, and are never tired of hearing about my preoccupations, though they are always the same. But Russia is my child, with everyone living in it, and my soul and mind are hovering over their needs and sorrows, their successes and their future.

"I feel not miserable; my faith is strong; but sometimes troublesome, and always full of care and prevision.

"I read that the majority of your Senate are for the full rights of women, but it must be voted upon once more. Your President said 'yes.' What a clever and noble soul he is! I sympathize with him profoundly. A strong character.

"Send me a letter addressed via Japan or via Archangel, Tcheliabinsk, Ural, Russia, Co-operative Society, Catherine Breshkovsky."

Nevada Women Urgent

THE following resolution was passed by the Nevada Woman's Christian Temperance Union just before the close of the war:

WHEREAS, The woman-power of the United States is being called upon, and is doing its part toward winning the world war, and

WHEREAS, The large majority of women (as well as men) have proved their anxiety and willingness to stand back of the administration in its efforts to establish a lasting democracy, and

WHEREAS, Our Chief Executive, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, has declared to Congress the necessity of enfranchising the women of the United States at this time, for the honor of our nation at war for world-freedom,

Therefore Be It Resolved, That we, the woman citizens of the state of Nevada deplore the short-sightedness of those senators at Washington, D. C., who refuse to support the Federal Suffrage Amendment, and we most sincerely urge upon such members of the Senate a more serious consideration of the vital question upon which the honor of our nation depends.

NORA R. LINVILLE, President.
FLORENCE H. CHURCH, Vice-Pres.
MAUDE C. EDWARDS, Corr. Secy.
GERTRUDE HOWE, Treasurer.
BESSIE R. EICHELBERGER, Recd. Secy.
ALICE CHISM, Pres. Union of Reno Club.
LUCY A. BURKE, Pres. Woman Citizen.
MARGARET WALSER,
Pres. Twentieth Century Club.

Vashti Will

A Dramati

By Edith M

(For Biblical Reference

[*Vashti, Queen of Persia, has retired to her own apartments in the Palace of Shushan at the close of the feasts for the women, accompanied by her maid, Hadassah.*]

WAIT here with me, Hadassah. I am sick
And weary of the feasting, and would rest.
A dream hath made me sad,
At dawn, while thick
The morning shadows hovered round, I slept
After a fitful night with burdens prest.
A vision came to me of such strange power
It does possess my spirit, and I seem
Still to be struggling in that fateful hour,
Bearing the sacred torch, as in my dream . . . .
A multitude of women, sorrow-worn,
All beauty gone and hope of love denied,
Beckoned with trembling hands where stood
The Queen of Persia in her royal state,
Twixt love of ease and strong compassion torn,
Beside the palace gate.

Yet was I fear-constrained to answer them,
And crossed the court yard to the plain beyond;
The shadows deepened, and a Stygian gloom
Gathered around me as I hastened on,
Reluctant, yet moved mightily to bring relief
To all those unloved women, bowed in grief.

As I drew near, a mournful, chanting cry
Swelled from the vale and mingled with the skies;
A hopeless wail that filled my heart with pain;

"WE are the concubines who fade and die
Because we cannot please our masters more.
Who will arise and lift the heavy yoke
Of Lust's dominion from our grief-bowed heads?
Who that will bear the sacrificial flame?
We are the playthings of the lords of earth,
We long for freedom to live worthy lives—
We would be mistresses of happy homes,
Be virtuous mothers and be well loved wives."
So, hopelessly, they lifted up their cry—
"Who will renounce the flesh that love may live,
Who dares be virtuous, and die?"

Bewildered, I, the Queen, stood in their midst;
And when they saw me, one, a woman gaunt
Thrust in my hand a tiny, flickering torch
And bade me bear it onward in the night.
Pressed by their feeble hands, I stumbled on—
Thorns pierced my sandled feet, and when
I fell, exhausted, one stood by
Who grasped the wavering brand and held it high,
Still struggling onward through the kneeling throng.
So passed the glimmering light from hand to hand—
None heeded when a dying bearer fell,
Each kept the torch as 'twere some sacred thing
Whose flame extinguished, sent her down to hell.

Kneeling among the mourning women there,
I strained my eyes to watch the growing gleam;
When lo, a man, a holy Israelite,
Grasped the bright beacon from a failing hand
And flung its beams far o'er the years to come,
Until its brilliant light lit up a throng
Of sun-bright women singing praise to God.

CONSTANTINOPLE'S
WOMAN'S
COLLEGE IS
now
TRAINING
the
WOMEN
OF TURKEY
for
CAREERS
in
BUSINESS

TURKISH GIRLS OF THE CONS

Reconstructi

TO judge from available instances women of Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula take just as naturally to civic betterment as do their western sisters. One of the first things a Turkish Woman's Club concerned itself with was street cleaning. This was part of a program carried out by Halideh Hanoum, a graduate of Constantinople Woman's College.

Halideh Edib—to give her a patronymic—an Occidental, not an Oriental concession—married a member of the "Young Turk" party and became the president of a Turkish Woman's Club which began at once the institution of social reforms, such for example, as cleaning the city. By steady pressure this woman's club made many modifications in the laws governing woman's dress and secured permission for Turkish girls to enter the Ottoman University.

Halideh Hanoum is called the most distinguished Moslem graduated from the Constantinople Woman's College, and was last year regularly appointed inspector under the government of a number of the most advanced schools for girls in Constantinople.

Just before the war, in 1913, the vilayet of Constantinople opened a Professional School for girls at Stamboul. In order to fit it out a directress and specialist teachers were imported from Brussels. Whether the Belgian teachers continued after Turkey joined the Central Powers is not yet known.

THIS school planned its program to cover, among other things, instruction in lace-making and all the finer arts of embroidered garments for women and children. Foreseeing, also, the more general call for women's services in the industrial and clerical world, it opened courses in domestic bookkeeping, hygiene and domestic economy, cooking, technology and a dozen other studies outside the conception of Turkish women of a generation ago. One object, at least, was the preparation of trained teachers through the normal department of this school. It seems also to have been synchronized with a self-conscious effort to foster domestic goods. Just before the war, in the ill-fated summer of 1914, the Ottoman Parliament passed a bill for the encouragement of home manufactures. It was so far-reaching that Mehmed Said Bey made an impassioned appeal on the floor of Parliament that all Ottomans should swear never to purchase articles made abroad, but to dress in homespun. The speaker hoped the movement would spread to Africa.

Copies of *The Orient*, a paper published in Constantinople, showed before the war sundry

Not Come

Monologue

edbery Fitch

ee Esther, First Chapter)

And homes were there, Hadassah, ...
Children played around, and one man
Gave one woman all his love . . . .
It was a fearful and a glorious dream;
The seers must tell me what it doth portend

WHO comes, Hadassah? Hegëi? From the King?
I fear some dire message he doth bring . . . .
What wouldst thou, Hegëi? 'Tis an unseemly hour;
My guests have long ago sought sober beds;
And had I not been overworn and sad—
Perchance some word thou hast, to make me glad—
The King commands me? 'Tis a noble jest,
And were I to obey, 'twould cost my head—
Into his presence none may dare intrude—
I am commanded to appear, say you,
In royal crown and all my charms display
To drunken princes at a midnight feast?
Thou hast confused thine orders, Hegëi.
In merry mood
The King desires Shaash'gaz to present
Some favored concubine to pleasure them—
So are men sunk by wine in fleshly lust—
I am the Queen. Ahasuerus would not dare
To drag my honor in the dust.
The chamberlains are here to take me hence?
It cannot be. Some madness hath the King
No Persian queen was ever thus dishonored
I will not go—and yet—
He is my Lord, Hadassah, and I must obey—
He doth command—there is no other way

WHY are we helpless in the hand of Fate,
Bartered like beasts without the palace gate,
Kept like the brainless swine in gilded pen,
At once the plaything and the tool of men?
Better to lie, unhonored, in the grave
Than be the temptress and the sensuous slave,
Too weak to slay, too petty to be true,
Daughters of guile and guilt of every hue,
Wanton and impotent, to honor dead,
And cast aside when all our charms have fled—
The dream, the dream, Hadassah, now, I understand,
The torch to light the ages in my hand
Glows with a holy and prophetic breath
I must not quench, yet—it doth mean my death
I love the King, Hadassah, vain, drunken though he be,
I love the silken hangings and the golden bowls,
I love the breath of passion, and the clinging kiss,
And can I give them up—and die—for this?
Shamed and dishonored, aye, misunderstood
Even by those for whom I bear the calumny,
Buried for ages, deep beneath the flood
Of sexual slavery, red with women's blood—
Aye, but the vision—'tis a little way
For me, and this faint gleam will light
A world of women to that glad, free day.
. . So, I shall bear the torch that seals my doom—
Go, Hegëi, tell the chamberlains who wait
That Vashti WILL NOT COME.

WOMEN'S CLUBS *and* WOMEN'S JOURNALS MARK *the* PROGRESS *of the* WOMAN MOVEMENT *in the* ORIENT

TINOPLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

the Orient

advertisements of typewriters "in Turkish and all languages," a sure indication that the feminine typist would be in demand.

Realizing this such educational institutions as Constantinople College for Women have included stenography in their revised curricula.

For educational programs are being revised rapidly to fit the woman movement of the East.

MEANWHILE women of the European-Asian hyphenate are creating their own kind of publicity.

The Kadunlar Dünyasu, "Women's World," is a Moslem journal which first appeared in 1913. It was not only initiated for women by women, but was venturesome enough to print on its cover the picture of a group of unveiled Moslem women. Even at the time of its appearance, it was still considered a sin by many Moslems for a woman to have her picture taken—a perfectly logical last reserve position for those who would exclude women from participation in citizenship. Moslem men are merely more logical than their anti-suffrage followers of the West.

The *Kadimlar Dünyasu* started five years ago as a daily, its editor-in-chief being Belkis Shevket Hanum, a lady of attainments and true journalistic traditions. In the fall of 1913 she made an airplane ascent over Constantinople with an Ottoman aviator, Fethi Bey. She flew from the aerdrome at San Stefano and, quite appropriately circled the Liberty Monument. The *Orient* humorously conceded that Belkis Hanum had the start of most of the Eastern world in "the matter of high thinking and (aero)plane living." The *Women's World* soon settled down to a less strenuous stride and became a sixteen-page weekly. It had columns in both Turkish and French, carried illustrations and fashion advertisements like a sure-enough woman's periodical.

BELKIS HANUM did not initiate Turkish journalism, however. The first Turkish paper for women was started by Gulistan Hanum, an alumna of Constantinople, graduated in 1890, whose husband became first secretary of parliament under the Young Turks. And her story sends a little thrill into all souls braving authoritative displeasure for the sake of an advanced principle. Now when 25 per cent of the pupils in the Woman's College are Moslem girls, it seems hard to realize that the father of this very brilliant woman, Gulistan Hanum, should have been expatriated because he refused to take his daughter out of college.

Registration and Casting the Ballot

By Mary Sumner Boyd

GENERAL or fall elections are commonly held in November in even years; they are for the election of Congressmen and President, the latter every four years, and for state officers, except in those states where legislators are chosen every year. City officials are in many states chosen in the fall in odd years, and county, village and township officials generally at some time between March and May, though sometimes certain officials are elected at the fall elections. Besides these, there are special elections for offices falling vacant and sometimes for measures to be decided, though laws and amendments are most frequently voted on at the fall elections. Spring elections prevail in most states in order not to confuse local with national issues and also not to force the voter to decide too many matters at one time, though neither of these objects has been attained.

Just as at stated times before the primaries is held the enrollment of party voters, so since the '90s there has spread through the states a system of registration of voters of all parties before the election of officials, so that they can be identified by signature, name and address and other data on election day. Today all states except Arkansas and Texas have some form of registration law, though these laws vary widely as between states.

In about a dozen states registration is required only in populous centers, on the ground that in country districts there are few changes and voters are known to election officials, but among these states the minimum population has a wide range—from any voting precinct where 250 persons vote in Illinois to cities with a population of 100,000 and over in Missouri. In some states registration is optional in country districts. The frequency of registration also shows great variation. New York sets four weeks before each general election, Missouri four months. Other states require registration at intervals of one or two years, and Ohio sets quadrennial intervals in smaller cities, annual in larger.

THE object of registration is to prevent fraud by identifying voters on the day of election, so that no one may vote who does not live in the precinct. Its defect is that it complicates the voter's already complex duties; on this ground the Arkansas constitution forbids registration requirements. The case against registration is well stated in the recent report of the Chicago Election Commissioners, who give figures showing that the registered vote of Chicago increased only 156 per cent in the twenty years, 1896-1915.

"As the law now stands," says the report, "registrations are at such short intervals that the average voter is often in doubt whether he is registered or not, or if registered whether the registration holds good for the succeeding election or the primary. It is undoubtedly true that the multiplicity of registration and revision days has rather hindered than promoted registration of voters, and very certainly they confuse and annoy the electorate out of all proportion to any possible special benefits."

On election day the voter goes to the polls, where, if registration is required, his name is looked up and checked off as a ballot is given to him. If he spoils his ballot he returns it and is given another; in some places he may even have a third. Care is taken that he gets but one at once, to prevent ballot box stuffing. He then goes into the voting booth and marks the ballot in secret, or, if a voting machine is used, goes behind the curtain of the machine and moves the handles that register the vote for the party or the individual candidates he favors. In some places, as an additional precaution to registration to prevent repeating, the voter writes his name in a poll-book and it is compared with his signature on the register; a numbered ballot is handed him and his line number and the number of the ballot given out is recorded in the poll-book. The ballot is placed in the ballot box in his presence by an election official. Where the voting machine is used there is no ballot to dispose of; this device has great advantages and would be of more general use if the machines were not expensive and frequently mechanically imperfect.

MOST political districts, such as congressional, assembly, etc., represent officials to be elected, but the election district represents merely a convenient number of voters to vote at one place. This voting place is the polling place, and to this come on election day the 200 to 400 voters in the election district.

The polling place itself is a subject much discussed in connection with woman suffrage. The old idea that polling places were unfit places for women is gradually being outgrown as the cruder forms of political corruption are being outgrown. The saloon polling place is part of the graft of the old politics, in the days of the bullies and repeaters; it is a minor form of patronage and it is steadily giving place to the use of the schools as polling places. In New York City a few years ago the Honest Ballot Association obtained the use of twelve school polling places. Today the number so used in that city alone is between 500 and 600. This is part of a general raising of the standard of the polling place, which is especially noticeable in places were women have the vote.

THE ballot itself is one main problem of voters. Formerly, ballots were often printed by the parties, who also conducted the elections. This proved to be a fruitful source of corruption, and in 1888 Kentucky led the way in adopting what is called the Australian ballot system. By 1918, when South Carolina passed an Australian ballot law, Georgia was the only state not using the new system. As the primaries brought the party business of nominations under state control, so the Australian ballot is designed still further to weaken party control by removing the governmental business of elections entirely from party influence. By the Australian system, ballots cover all parties, are printed at government expense, are obtained only from public officials, generally at the polling place, the election is carried on and paid for by the government, and the voter is required to vote alone in the secrecy of the voting booth.

The main thing that an election should bring out is an intelligent individual choice of candidates, and the ballots should be such as to draw out individual choice, without confusing the voter. The commonest form of ballot is the least intelligent. This is the party-column ballot, with the name of the parties at the top of the column, a circle in which the voter can put his cross for the whole party and the list of party candidates under this. If he wants to he can split his ticket and put a cross before the name of an individual in another party column. About a dozen states put the party emblem at the top.

ABOUT a third of the states use a better system. This is the Headless Ballot, originated by Massachusetts, on which the names of the offices takes the place of the names of the parties at the heads of the columns. In Nebraska and a few other states the parties are listed on the side of the ballot and can be checked as a whole; New York also defeats the purpose of its headless ballot by putting before the name of the candidate the party emblem, so that an illiterate will have no difficulty in choosing his picture. The true headless ballot increases the chances of the voter's deciding in accordance with the candidate's qualifications, instead of in accordance with blind party loyalty. The headless ballot is part of a movement toward more independent voting, of which Professor Ray has this to say:[1]

[1] P. C. Ray. Introduction to Political Parties, p. 262.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN'S namesake, "The Woman Citizen," by Mary Sumner Boyd, gets together between two covers the excellent articles on women and citizenship contributed to these pages by Mrs. Boyd. The book is published by Frederick A. Stokes & Co., and is an indispensable feature of the library of every woman citizen. R. V.

ANNUAL JANUARY SALES

Commencing Monday, December 30th

Blouses, Petticoats, Silk, Knit and Lingerie Underwear, Corsets, Children's Knit and Muslin Underwear. White Silks, White Flannels, White Linings and Blankets.

At Extraordinarily Low Prices

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

"IN recent years there has been a striking growth in the number of those voters who discriminate between the several candidates, instead of voting the straight party ticket. In 1896 less than four-tenths of one per cent voted for candidates of opposite parties in national and state elections; in 1904 about 7.6 per cent did so."

The voters using the headless ballot exercised the greatest independence of choice.

Another problem of the ballot is that with this power of self-government at their command many voters do not exercise it. For the country as a whole the vote in the presidential election of 1908 was within a little over a hundred thousand of that of 1912, and this was in the face of a very rapid increase of population in those years. Beside the male voters, women in the twelve voting states made a good record in 1916, for at that election returns from county clerks show that almost 2,000,000 women voted; this number was within 5 per cent of the number of women in the twelve states who came within the age limit.

Since colonial days compulsory voting laws have been proposed. The latest is a bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, which would fine voters staying away from the polls. The undemocratic character of compulsion is the great argument against compulsory voting. The practical argument for it is that by bringing all the voters to the polls it would go far to do away with corruption by the bought vote.

It is important that the man or men elected should be really the ones desired by a large body of people. A mere plurality, or a few votes more than the next highest man, now in most places in the United States elects a man to office; but the candidate who really can be called the choice of the people should have a majority, or more than half the votes cast at the election, if he is really to represent the choice of most of the people.

FURTHERMORE, a voter may have not only a first, but a second and even a third choice of candidate. But if the man at whose name his cross stands loses, all his other preferences count for nothing, and the man whom he considers the most unfit on the list may win the election.

For this reason the system of Proportional Representation, or effective voting, with the alternative transferable vote, is being strongly advocated and has already been used in Ashtabula, Ohio, and in Kalamazoo, Michigan. This method of voting is difficult to count, but not hard to vote, and simplicity in voting is after all the main essential. The system of proportional representation can be used where a board or body of men is to be elected, such as a city council. If all members of a legislature were elected at large and not each by the voters of his district only, the system would be applicable there. The principle is thus hit off by R. Tyson, in Equity of October, 1909: "If sixty persons are electing a committee of five, then any twelve of them (one-fifth) ought to be able to elect one member of the committee."

THIS the one-fifth would do by transference of votes. The voter marks his ballot with 1, 2, 3 for his first, second and third choices. After a bare majority to elect him is reserved for the man who gets most first choices, the balance of his first choices are transferred to whoever stood second on his left-over ballots. The votes for the man who got fewest first choices are then distributed according to the second choices on his ballots. Then the votes of the men in the middle are distributed until the requisite number of men are found to be elected. There are many different systems of transferring and counting, all of them complex, but the voter's part is simply to indicate his first and subsequent choices, confident that if his first choice is not elected, he still is not disfranchised, for his second choice may help to elect some one else of whom he approves.

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Your Blood May Be Starving for Want of Iron—Making You Weak, Nervous, Irritable and Exhausted.

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Thousands of men and women are impairing their constitutions, laying themselves open to illness and literally losing their grip on health, simply because their blood is thinning out and possibly starving through lack of iron.

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JUST TRY THEM, THAT'S ALL

Arrives in France

MISS ADAH BUSH, first vice-president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has arrived safely in France, according to word received by the Indiana suffrage headquarters. Miss Bush is located in Paris, being attached to the headquarters staff of the Y. M. C. A.

By Truck

(*Continued from page* 627)

nod or a quick cry that meant, "*le jour de gloire est arrivé!*" At the first village we stopped to buy a French flag, which we attached to the rear of the camion, and as the car slowed down we were promptly surrounded by urchins carrying tiny American, French or British flags, wearing knots of tricolor, calling to us that the Americans were welcome. Our arms ached heavily from the continuous waving long before the afternoon came on.

AT Beauvais, about three-quarters of our journey done, we stopped for luncheon and took that opportunity to see a bit of the quaint town. Its chief interest centers, of course, in the celebrated cathedral with its famous choir-loft and the mechanical clock whose fame is known through all France. The cathedral itself is a massive structure, built about the sixteenth century, and its flying buttresses, its lofty spaces, its vaulted roof, supported by round columns of softly-tinted marble, are most impressive. In the center of the cathedral that day stood a soldier's casket draped in black, with the flag of France laid smoothly across the top; candles flickered at either end, their light warming the blue and red of the flag and softening the harsh black pall. It seemed particularly sad that he should lie there on that day when the whole country rang so loudly with the news he had died to bring. . . . A smaller church in Beauvais is most interesting, architecturally, and shows now the results of many bombs that fell in the city's squares; its large rose-window is missing panes; others were almost entirely naked to the sun. From this end of the town, high archways open to the public square, where flags were flying from every building and the people joyously gathered to spread the news of the armistice.

(To be concluded)

Americanization Work

THE Rhode Island Suffrage Party, of which Mrs. James W. Algeo is Chairman, is bending the major portion of its energies this year to Amerizanization work, preparing the women of Rhode Island not only for the Presidential vote in 1920, of which they are assured, but for full voting privileges, of which Mrs. Algeo feels equally confident, through the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The comprehensive plan outlined by the Party includes weekly meetings in Providence on the Civics of Naturalization at the Y. M. C. A., similar groups in other towns and cities, where possible, bringing the subject before the numerous organizations of the state and the publication of a large edition of booklets entitled, "Suggestions to Women Voters," in which information for both naturalized and unnaturalized citizens will be given in clear and simple form.

Correspondence

Mr. Whitehouse Replies

It is not often that the *Woman Citizen* finds sufficiently reliable information in the anti-suffragists' official organ to quote it, but from an issue of November 30th we take the following:

"Where Is Mrs. Whitehouse?"

"Question by 'The Woman Patriot' ex 'The Protest'"

"Judging from the very apparent ignorance of the editors of *The Woman Patriot* on many topics, I am not surprised that they do not know even 'where Mrs. Whitehouse is.' Although at a public banquet held in Washington a short time ago, which was attended by members of the Cabinet and the heads of the different commissions, the Chairman, Mr. George Creel, in a speech, made a public tribute to said Mrs. Whitehouse's work in Switzerland (where she still is), in which he said: 'We have sent many men on missions and as envoys to foreign lands, but the 'man' who has made the greatest success of them all is a woman—Mrs. N. de R. Whitehouse.

"If you care to print this you are at liberty to do so, but, as your object seems to be rather to decry women's ability than to exalt it, or even to speak the truth in regard to it, I imagine you will be glad not to enlighten your readers as to Mrs. Whitehouse's whereabouts or the wonderful success of her mission."

NORMAN DE R. WHITEHOUSE.

New York.

Give Women an Equal Chance

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

YOU say that woman suffrage must be established on a basis of "The eight-hour day, no night work, a rest period in the morning and one in the afternoon, one day's rest in seven and equal pay." The above was quoted from an address given by Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago. I think the first important question is, Will you give us an equal chance?

I am a teacher of ten years' experience but I happen to be married. I have no children. Why should I not be elected to teach school in this city?

Simply because of a lot of prejudiced men on our School Board. They say "We have a law in this city against married women teaching." There is no such law in writing. The absurdity of such a law. A man is not kept out of the school room because he is married.

I once said to our superintendent:

"Do you think my being married has lowered the standard of my teaching ability?

"Oh, no," he answered, "you are a good teacher. We don't hire married women but we can use you as a substitute."

What good teacher wants to spend her days in substituting? She can't have the vital interest in first one group and then in another that she has in her own pupils. Substituting is more a matter of keeping order the first day than of teaching. Often the first day is the only day a substitute remains in a place.

I say elect married women if they can teach. You want *good* teachers. They will be more faithful and conscientious than the young girl who thinks of getting married or the old worn out teacher who is not physically or mentally at her best or the middle-aged teacher who has been thrown into the school room because she had to make a living some way. The married woman who teaches is not forced into it by circumstances but she offers her services because she *likes* to *teach*. If she sits at home wasting this ability, it is a pity. The average married woman can hire a part of her work done, such parts as washing, ironing and scrubbing for from five to six dollars *a week*. She should make from five to six dollars *a day*.

MRS. RALPH HAYES.

Wichita, Kansas.

Protest Armenian Massacres

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WOMAN CITIZEN:

WILL you kindly submit the enclosed resolutions to the consideration of your readers:

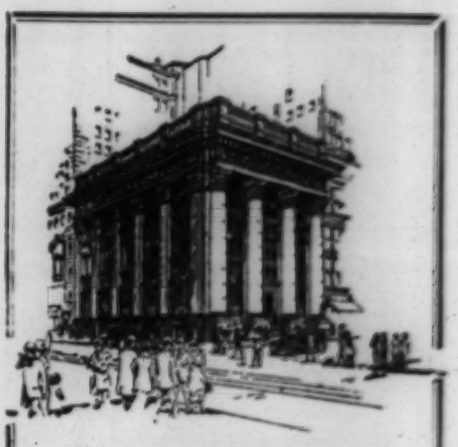
"WHEREAS, the greatest crime against motherhood in all history is the atrocious treatment of the womanhood of a whole nation, in the attempt to annihilate the Armenian race; and

"WHEREAS, the girls and women of Armenia have been victims to an appalling extent of the brutal lust of the destroyers of their people, numbers of them having been sold in the open market for a few shillings, forced into unwilling marriages with Moslems, or imprisoned in Turkish harems, in addition to those who were made the casual prey of the mob and soldiery; and

"WHEREAS, to the free and chivalrous women of America seems particularly to belong the duty and privilege of vindicating the wrongs and voicing the sorrows and needs of these their oppressed sisters; therefore be it

"RESOLVED: that we the representatives of the Armenian National Union of America, assembled with other representative American citizens in mass meeting at Tremont Temple on this the second day of December, 1918, and speaking for all the Armenians of America, do hereby beg the organized women of America to make the cause of the women of Armenia their own; not only by helping to rehabilitate the Armenian homes, and by rescuing Armenian women and girls from enslavement, but by working to secure for them national freedom and independence, the fundamental condition of their future security, and, especially by bringing this vitally important matter to the attention of our President and his associate delegates at the Peace Congress.

"BERTHA S. PAPAZIAN,
"For the Propaganda Committee.
"Boston, Mass."



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

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We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

A Vigorous Policy

THE recent re-election of one of its most effective members, Florence Ethridge, to the Executive Committee of the National Federation of Federal Employees, is but one indication of the vigorous policy the Federation is setting out to pursue. Besides pushing the Johnson-Nolan Bill for a minimum wage (37½ cents an hour), and the McKellar-Keating retirement bill, establishing an old-age pension, they will push a law abolishing statutory salaries.

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Women as Citizens

New York Women's Legislative Program

THE New York City Woman Suffrage Party intends to take an active interest in the proceedings of the New York Legislature which convenes next year. Announcement has been made of the Party's support of the women's program of legislation arranged by various women's organizations of the state. This will be the first time that the City Party has given its active support to bills, according to Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman. In view of the fact that the new Legislature was chosen with the aid of the votes of the women, no great difficulty is anticipated in obtaining such legislative reforms as the women of the state propose to ask.

Organizations with which the City Party will co-operate are: Consumers' League, State Woman Suffrage Party, State Federation of Women's Clubs, Woman's City Club and the Woman's Trade Union League.

The following is the Woman's Legislative Program to which the New York City Woman Suffrage Party pledges its support:

(1) A transportation bill, limiting the hours of work of girls employed in the transportation service to nine hours a day, fifty-four hours a week, prohibiting night work and the employment of minors under 21, and providing suitable toilet and rest room facilities, and one day of rest in seven.

(2) An elevator bill, limiting the hours of work of elevator girls to nine hours a day, fifty-four hours a week, prohibiting night work, and providing seats in elevators, and one day of rest in seven.

(3) An eight-hour bill, reducing the hours of women employed in factories and mercantile establishments from nine to eight hours a day.

(4) An office workers' bill, providing the same protection to office workers as girls in mercantile establishments now enjoy (namely, nine hours a day, fifty-four hours a week, and one day of rest in seven, no night work between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m.). This excludes, however, those employed in professional offices and in telegraph and railroad offices.

(5) A minimum wage bill, creating a minimum wage commission which shall establish wage boards in the different industries; these boards, after investigation into the cost of living and the standards of living in that trade, to fix minimum rates which shall be sufficient to meet the necessities of life, and maintain health and efficiency.

(6) A health insurance bill to conserve the human resources of the state by establishing for employees and dependent members of their families, a system of mutual health insurance funds, under the supervision of the Industrial Commission, and establishing a Bureau of Health Insurance in the Labor Department.

Women in Office in Suffrage States

PARTIAL returns from county clerks in ten full suffrage states and Illinois show in these states during the years 1917-18 a record of women elected county public officials much like that of California. In all states county and local educational officials are in greatest numbers. In these offices, which are the subject of a separate study by the Research Department of the Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education, women are found to serve in most suffrage states either in equal or in greater numbers than men. In Montana, for example, all county superintendents of education are women, whereas in male suffrage states there are few women in these offices.

In other capacities than education women are serving, though in smaller numbers than men, in many county offices, the greater numbers as county clerks, county treasurers and recorders, with or without the function of auditors. Women assessors, collectors, sheriffs and coroners are also found. Utah is especially strong in women recorders. Kansas, which has a large total of women minor officials, shows no less than forty-three registers of deeds and twenty-three court clerks. In this same state four women are probate judges, and of one of these, Mrs. Mary H. Cooper, the County Clerk states that she is serving her fourth term. In Colorado also women appear to go in for court positions, for this state has about a dozen women court clerks and one woman county judge, Mrs. L. B. Tague. In Oregon Marion Hanks is county judge of Klamath County. Lander County, Nevada, has a woman on the Board of Commissioners, and the little city of Oketo, Marshall County, Kansas, hitherto unknown to fame, is presided over by a woman mayor, Mrs. Z. H. Moore.

The comment of county clerks shows that women office holders fill their offices creditably. Says the clerk of Valley County, Nevada: "I employ several ladies; my wife is my chief deputy, and there are people who claim that I could not run the office without her assistance, and they may be right at that. At any rate, if the ladies were not 'hitting the ball' I would not retain them."

Miss Thyra Therkeldsen, clerk of Albany County, Wyoming, is serving her fourth term, after six years of efficient service in past terms.

Iva M. Harrington, clerk of Clackamas County, Oregon, gives this account of herself: "I am in truth and in fact a real live woman and the only lady county clerk in the State of Oregon and the only lady in Clackamas County holding a public office. Have been in this office for about ten years, part of the time as deputy, and this is my second term as county clerk. But will state right here that there is no reason in the world why a woman cannot run a public office of this kind just as well as a man." So say we all.

Many Wyoming Women Hold Office

WYOMING this year elected no women to state, legislative or executive offices. The term of its state superintendent of public instruction, Edith K. O. Clark, has not yet expired, however, and on its list of 39 women elected to local offices all twenty-one counties in the state are represented. About half these women are county superintendents of education—an office in which women are popular in the suffrage states. Among the other offices filled by women are county clerks (7); treasurers (6); clerks of court (6).

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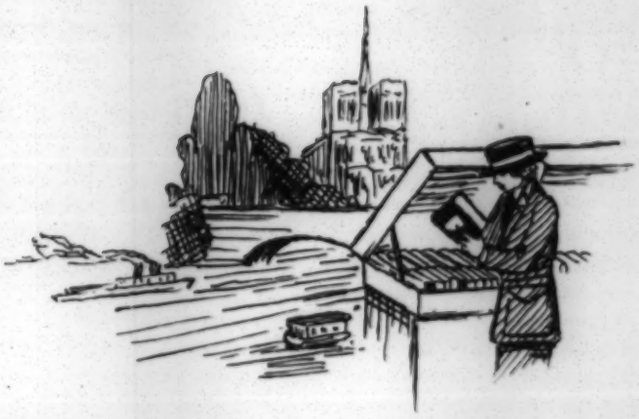

Blow the Trumpets

(Contributed)

O BLOW the glad trumpets! Blow East and blow West,
The great day has dawned at last, shining and blest!
The world is alive again after the years,
Our hearts, they may smile again after our tears.
Let flags that were waiting be swiftly unfurled;
The Peace we have fought for now reigns in the world.

O blow the glad trumpets! It is a new day,
For Czars and for Kaisers have all passed away:
Their kingdoms are shattered, their armies have fled,
They stay not, they stop not to bury their dead.
O light the red torches, on each highest hill!
The gun-roar is silent: the trenches are still.

O blow the glad trumpets all over the land!
True Peace and high Justice have come hand in hand.
Now let this great Nation with all valor show
New light in the darkness to down-trodden foe.
By might of our Right we have made wars to cease;
Now prove we are mighty by might of our Peace.

—KATRINA TRASK.

The End

IN military splendor and in gray,
With arrogance and proud, uplifted head,
The Teuton Army took its ruthless way,
Unmindful of the dying and the dead.
At last the long-time purpose must be kept,
That flaunting purpose of a vast emprise:
Therefore they marched with high goose-step: they stepped
The gleaming glint of hatred in their eyes.
"Make way!" they shouted, "Victory is won:
Soon shall we stand, triumphant, in the sun."

Four years they marched: they trampled 'neath their feet
The flower of all the world; destroyed in haste
Homes, churches, towns and villages; complete
Their dread destruction and their wanton waste:
The burgeoning fields and the fresh emerald sod
Of France and Flanders were dyed red with gore;
Still on they marched, the very scourge of God;
Victorious, they shouted as before,
"O Destiny! our race is almost won,
Soon shall we stand, triumphant, in the sun."

Now comes the end of that insane Event!—
Humbly, to sue the great Allies, today,
Five unarmed, lowly suppliants are sent;
French soldiers bind their eyes, and lead the way
To Foch—the Master. All is different now;
One time, great France was in the Teuton's hand,
Now must the Teutons to the Frenchman bow,
Now must they take his ultimate command.
"O God!" they cry: "Is THIS the place we won?"
So dark—so dark!—THIS is not in the sun!"

—KATRINA TRASK.

The Suffrage Flag

FLOAT on, loyal flag of light,
To bless all suffering nations;
Let Justice, Love and Truth unite
This battle-scarred creation.

Wave on, just flag,
O'er land and sea;
This is the time of DESTINY,
When all mankind shall sense
The might of Justice, Love and Liberty.

—M. M. VON WALDEN.

AMONG the guests at the Washington suffrage headquarters recently, Miss Isabelle Sanders of Ottawa, Ill., who has been taking training at the national conference of the War Camp Community Service. Miss Sanders carries into social work a wide experience gained by her service in the suffrage campaigns in Connecticut, New York 1915 and 1917, Iowa, Illinois, legislative, and lastly Oklahoma. Miss Sanders had charge in Oklahoma City, which carried by a good majority.

Figures Beat Philosophy in Politics

"SENATOR POMERENE voted NO on the Woman Suffrage Amendment, giving the state's right argument as his reason, but he voted yes on the national amendment which provided for direct vote for Senators," says the *Ohio Woman Suffrage News Bulletin.*

"It seems then when women are concerned he is opposed to national amendments, but when United States Senators are concerned he is for them. He said in his anti-suffrage speech before the Senate that his political philosophy teaches him how to vote. The question now is, 'What teaches him how not to vote?' He might try arithmetic and add up the electoral votes in the fifteen suffrage states. Figures beat philosophy."

Ohio Women Eager to Enroll

OHIO is achieving an enviable record in the signature campaign being waged in that state, to secure the names of women favorable to suffrage. At a last count in 215 towns in the state a majority of the women had enrolled, and the number of towns has since greatly increased.

On December 8 the suffragists of Cincinnati had a luncheon with 514 guests. This was by far the largest meeting of that kind ever held in Cincinnati. The Committees on Enrollment and Legislation were appointed and $2,500 raised in pledges for enrollment work.

Mrs. Helen P. Woolley, Mrs. Roger G. Perkins, Mrs. Malcolm McBride, all of Ohio, and Mrs. Charles Tiffany of New York were the speakers.

Iowa

THE recent suffrage victories in Michigan, South Dakota and Oklahoma were the occasion for an enthusiastic celebration by the suffragists of Dubuque, Iowa. More than 150 men and women gathered for a "Victory Dinner," presided over by Miss Anna B. Lawther, state suffrage president. Miss Lawther, when introducing Mrs. Herbert Adams, who spoke for the Overseas Hospitals, referred with pride to Miss Elizabeth Bissell, a former officer of the state association, and Miss Carol Hurd, stars in the suffrage service flag, both members of the Dubuque suffrage organization, who are now in service abroad.

"I HAVE never identified myself with any political party, but have stood outside of all, asking each to pledge itself to the enfranchisement of women. Whenever any one of them has asked me to speak in its meeting on the suffrage question, I have accepted the invitation, but I never have advocated the specific measure of any."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

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Seven States Have Women at Head of Public Schools

ONE of the most important avenues through which the work of reconstruction and readjustment will be carried forward is through the field of education. In the light of this it is significant that three states on November 5 elected women to the important office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The three women elected include Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Colorado who was re-elected to her office; Miss Lizzie E. Wooster of Kansas and Miss Annie Webb Blanton of Texas. Miss Blanton has the distinction of being the first woman to hold a state's elective office in Texas; also the first Southern woman to hold a position of this character.

Seven states now have women as state superintendents of public schools. These, in addition to the three named, are Montana, Wyoming, Washington and Idaho.

Elected to School Board

THE municipal election in Boston on December 17, was featured by the re-election of Miss Frances G. Curtis, Public School Association candidate for School Committee.

Miss Curtis ran on a "keep-the-schools-out-of-politics" platform, receiving a plurality of 4,452 votes over her nearest opponents.

Ella Flagg Young

"ONE connot turn from the career of such a woman (Ella Flagg Young) without a reflection upon all that the world has lost during the ages past, and all that it shall deprive itself of, through sex discrimination. Science, religion, art, politics, all the wider activities of the race, closed to one-half its members. But the world is at last awakening. Slowly the fact is dawning upon mankind that no nation, no race, no class can advance itself through the suppression of another nation, race, or class, and that the more the development of each part the greater the progress of the whole. Toward the demonstration of this truth the career of Ella Flagg Young was a brilliant example."

—*The Public.*

Friend of Women and of Human Progress

IT is known of many that Mrs. Russell Sage was a good suffragist, but it is only known by a few that she was a generous supporter of the suffrage cause. Mrs. Sage gave $40,000 to suffrage from time to time.

Her legacy of $700,000 to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children has caused great rejoicing among suffragists everywhere. This infirmary was founded by Elizabeth Blackwell, pioneer in equal suffrage as in medicine, and it stands as a distinct milestone in the professional woman's climb to equality of opportunity. It was also the hospital from which four women physicians early in 1917 offered themselves to the French Government as women surgeons. They made the nucleus of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A., which were adopted as the special war task of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and which are now operating in three widely separated parts of France.

This gift enabled the infirmary to open its wards, which have been closed since last March, because of a shortage of funds.

Mrs. Sage spent her vast fortune for humanity, and will stand as one of the benefactors, not only of this country, but of the world, since the work of the Russell Sage Foundation is demonstrating social advance for people of every nation, and the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology is contributing to the whole sum of human knowledge for the care of the sick.

She remembered with $1,000,000 her own educational institution, the Troy Female Seminary, which, as the Emma Willard School, was one of the first schools in the country for the higher education of girls. As an indication of the broadly human interests of a prominent woman's life, Mrs. Sage's will is revealing. She did not forget to advance the interests of the Working Girls' Home, nor the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. She gave to twelve educational institutions and to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. She was not unmindful of the perpetual beautification of the city parks, and she revealed the tender side of a simple nature in the establishment of a bird refuge in southern Louisiana, known as Marsh Island, consisting of about seventy acres.

With Her Fingers Plus

WITH her fingers, plus a great deal of stick-to-it-iveness and endless study, Miss Rose L. Fritz has made a record that is enviable. After mastering the typewriter in all its details, she won forty championship contests, travelled over 150,000 miles (this is approximately a distance of six times around the globe), demonstrated her expert methods throughout the United States as well as in eight foreign countries, visited thousands of business offices, commercial schools and departments, where she always studied the various methods used, and in this way fitted herself to become a teacher of exceptional ability. It is from actual experience that Miss Fritz knows the pitfalls of stenographers, and it has followed that in planning her own school she has reduced to a minimum the stenographer's usual stumbling blocks.

One of her first steps forward in the educational field was the writing of a book on typewriting, in collaboration with Dr. Edward H. Eldridge, of Simmons College, Boston. Into this text she put her touch-typewriting methods that are based on the experiments of years.

Miss Fritz insists that every woman should have a goal. Early in life she set a high goal for herself. It was to become so proficient herself that one day she could have a school of her own and, in that way, give to young women, and men too, for that matter, out of her own store of experience. Today she has her school and stands before her classes as an interesting life-size illustration of the dynamic power in her own insistence that in whatever vocation woman undertakes she must aim high.

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